Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL IX.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1808. [No. 2366.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Cottom and Stewart

Have just published their

ALMANAC for 1809.

Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand, gross, or single one.

They will publish, with all possible speed,

A new Novel, by Mrs. Plunkett, (late Miss Gunning) entitled

The Exile of Erin.

October 6.

Just Published,

For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,

THE LAWYER;

OR,

Man as he ought not to be.

Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price one dollar.

ALMANAC's

For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or single one.

Just Received,

A large supply of PLAYING CARDS & WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopedia,

No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected in a few days.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send for their copies, especially those who have received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

☞ City Tavern and Hotel,

ALEXANDRIA:

AT THE SIGN OF THE GRAPES.

WILLIAM CATON,

From the City of Annapolis, (Maryland)

RESPECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC in general, that he has taken that *justly celebrated INN*, in this city, called The CITY TAVERN and HOTEL, lately in the possession of Mr. *John Gadsby*. He hopes, by assiduity and attention, to give the greatest satisfaction to every person, as no exertions on his part shall be wanted to keep up the high character which this Tavern has, as being one of the *best in the Union*: and assures them that he will always have an assortment of the best liquors and good waiters.

Travellers and others will meet with good accommodations at the above house, on reasonable terms.

Boarders are taken by the day, week, month or year.

☞ The papers from all the sea-ports on the continent are regularly taken and filed at the Coffee-House, adjoining the tavern, and are for the use of strangers.

*** Suppers can be had from six to twelve o'clock in the evening, at a short notice, from one to twenty.

November 15. dtf

TO BE SOLD,

At the subscriber's house, in Washington-street, just above the Episcopal Church in said street, and opposite Mr. *Jacob Hoffman's* sugar refinery—

Seine and Sewing, Shad and Herring Twine, with Sacking and Bed Cords, Plough Lines and Traces ready made—Also, Yard Rope, if wanted, and other Cords ready made at his house.

Joseph Harper.

December 15. dt1st Jan

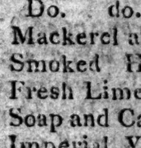
NOTICE.

THE Subscriber proposes to practice *Physick* and *Surgery*, for which purpose he has opened a Shop on the north side of King between Washington and St Asaph streets.—If he should at any time not be at this Shop, he will be found at his *Father's*, on Prince-street, who will in his absence attend those who may please to call on him.

Archibald B. Dick.

December 8. dtf

For New-York,



IN A FEW DAYS,
The Brig
CONFIDENCE,

Having part of her cargo engaged—for the balance apply to captain FREEMAN on board, at Vowell's wharf, or to

Daniel McClean.

December 20. 3t†

REMOVAL.

JAMES S. SCOTT,

Has removed to Prince-street, two doors west of *Mordecai Miller's* store.

December 17. d6t

The Subscriber

Has removed from the House he lately occupied, to the corner opposite the *Washington Tavern*,

WHERE HE HAS FOR SALE,

A good assortment of Womens', Girls' and Childrens' Morocco and Leather Shoes.

Mens' and Boys' Coarse and Fine Shoes.

Morocco Skins; Sole Leather.

Cod Fish; Old Bacon; BuckWheatMeal.

Excellent Goshen and R. Island Cheese.

Rhode-Island Greening and Pippen Apples, in bls.

New-England Cider, in barrels.

Do. do. do. in bottles, 2 ys. old.

Mackerel and Herrings, in barrels.

Smoked Herrings in boxes.

Fresh Limes, and Lime Juice, in bottles.

Soap and Candles, in boxes.

Imperial, Young Hyson, and Green Tea.

Havanna Honey and Cigars—and a variety of other Articles.

Thomas Patten.

December 17. 7t

Twenty Dollars *Reward.*

LEFT the service of the subscriber on Friday last, a Negro slave, named *DANDRIDGE*—He is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, of a stout strong form, has a small scar over one of his eyes, and inclines rather to be corpulent—his complexion is between a black and a mulatto—he had on when he went away a white hat, a brown coatee, and brown velvet pantaloons, but as he had many other cloths it is probable he will change his dress. *Dandridge* was brought up as an house servant, and in that capacity he is excelled by few. He has a wife in Alexandria, and it is probable he is lurking somewhere about the town. Whoever will bring him to the subscriber or commit him to jail, if taken in town, shall receive *Ten Dollars*, if taken out of town the above reward.

Thomas Swann.

December 20. d

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, & Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen

Russia Sheeting and Duck

1 bale Writing Paper

50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low

Sugars and Coffee

40 hhds Molasses

1 pipe port Wine

10 do. Holland Gin

5 do. French Brandy

7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Sperm aceti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7. d

NOTICE.

LOST or MISLAID, three Certificates for three Shares in the Capital Stock of the Little River Turnpike Company—Numbers 310, 311, and 312, issued to me—for the renewal of which application will be made to the President and Directors of said Company on the 20th day of January, 1809.

Richard Bland Lee.

December 13. 1aw4w

NOTICE.

ALL those having claims against the estate of *Jacob Thomas*, late of the county of Fairfax, deceased, are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated, on or before the 30th of this present month, for settlement; and those indebted are earnestly requested to make payment to

John H. Manley, *Ex'r.*

Alexandria, 5th Dec. 1aw3tf

JUST RECEIVED
For Sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store, King-Street;

THE POWER OF RELIGION,

On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at the approach of death.

Exemplified in the testimonies and experience of persons, distinguished by their greatness, learning or virtud.

"'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone
"Amidst life's pains, abasements, emptiness,
"The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."

YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarged and improved by the Author.

Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

"We have had frequent occasion to speak of the diligence, good sense, and good intentions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate him sincerely on the success of this particular work. We announce this edition, because the alterations and additions are so considerable, that it is rendered almost a new work."

British Critic, July 1801.

"The examples which Mr. Murray has here selected, and the judicious reflections which accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail to make the best impressions, and to produce the best effects, on all who read them with attention. The present edition of this excellent publication, which has been long known and commended, is enlarged by the addition of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly one hundred pages."

Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

"We have received the *tenth* and last edition of this valuable work. The improvements made in it, will appear from the author's *advertisement*. We can only add to this account of the present useful volume, our hope that it will be extensively circulated among our countrymen."

The American Review & Literary Journal, for July, August & September, 1801.

"On reviewing this book, in its improved form, we find the facts unquestionable and highly interesting—the style correct and neat—and the general tendency of the work such as induces us strongly to recommend it, especially to young readers, who love entertainment mingled with instruction."

Evangelical Magazine, Oct. 1801.

"The rapid sale of this small but valuable collection, has anticipated the commendation we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplification of more than seventy remarkable characters, many striking examples are exhibited which, in the quiet hour of reflection, man contribute to arrest the careless and wandering; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and to convince or discountenance those who have been unhappily led to oppose the highest truths." *Gentleman's Magazine, Nov.* 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.

Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.

Hymns and Spiritual Songs.

School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-Books, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-Paper.

Also,

The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclopedia.

October 20.

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he manufactures and has for sale, at his manufactory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets,

STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of TIN WARE.

SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVE PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of PLUMMING WORK either for *Ships* or *Buildings*, done in the best manner.

The BRASS FOUNDERY BUSINESS in all its branches is carried on under the direction of Mr. *WILLIAM FLETCHER*, who has had many years experience, and as a workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-founder business is a partnership, application must be made to William Fletcher, who will undertake to make *GRATES* handsomely ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pattern or price, and will execute the work in the very best and neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms.

The highest price given for *Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead* and *Iron*.

George M'Munn.

October 13.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN, from the stable of the subscriber, on Wednesday night, the 30th of November, *a bright bay MARE*, with a small star in her forehead, short docked and rough shod—had a sore on the right side of her back occasioned by a cart saddle—between 15 and 16 hands high, about 8 years old. Whoever will take up the Mare and Thief and prosecute him to conviction, shall receive the above reward, or FIVE DOLLARS for the Mare only on delivering her to

James Tyler,
Near the Stone Bridge.

December 23. 3t

MADAM *PIC,*

Respectfully informs the LADIES *of Alexandria and its vicinity,*

That she hath opened, this day,

An elegant assortment of Millenery,

Consisting of Velvet Bonnets, Turbans, Caps, and London Beaver Hats.

ALSO,

One case imported Millenery, unopened; with Silks and Satins of all colors, and Pelices ready made.

King-street, next door to M'Knight and Stewart, Dec. 22. d6t

MRS. LANPHIER,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A case of fashionable Turban Beaver Hats and Bonnets,

DIAMOND & COTTAGE STRAW do.

A few elegant Cut Velvet BONNET PATTERNS,

Fashionable Lace & Patent-nett CAPS,

And an assortment of Black, White and Fancy FEATHERS,

CORDS, TASSELS, &c.

December 22 3t

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next, will be sold, at the Vendue-Store,

A handsome Side-Board,
One pair Knife-Cases,
A Harpsicord,
One pair Card-Tables,
A Bell metal Skillet, &c. &c.

Philip G. Marsteller.

December 21.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, at the Vendue Store, for cash,

One Share in the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Copper Mine.

P. G. Marsteller.

December 21.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,

Has Received,

100 half boxes Roufett's CIGARS, warranted of the very first quality, and full contents.

Real Maccouba Snuff,

Rappee do Coarse and Fine,

20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,

20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1st and 2d quality.

—HE HAS ALSO,

A General Assortment as usual, of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.

December 21.

NOTICE.

WILL be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the 5th day of January next, at twelve o'clock, at the workshop of Jeremiah Saterwhite, on St. Asaph street, between King and Prince-street, one NEW COACHEE, completely finished.—Distrained for arrears of rent due A. Faw.

Daniel Minor, D. M.

December 21. dt5htJan.

The Subscriber

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general that he has opened a LIVERY STABLE at the corner of King and Henry streets, sufficient to accommodate fifteen to twenty horses. As he has a good, honest, sober hostler he pledges himself to give satisfaction to those who will favor him with their custom.

Thomas Richards.

December 21. d3t

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

CONGRESS.

Senate of the United States.

THURSDAY, *November 24.*

EMBARGO.

DEBATE on Mr. Hillhouse's motion for a repeal.

[CONTINUED.]

(Mr. Giles's Speech continued.)

The President of the United States, ever watchful and anxious for the preservation of the persons and property of all our fellow-citizens, but particularly of the merchants, whose property is most exposed to danger, and of the seamen whose persons are also most exposed, recommended the embargo for the protection of both; it has saved and protected both. Let us now suppose for a moment, that the president, possessed of this information, had not apprised the merchants and seamen of their danger, and had recommended no measure for their safety and protection, would he not in that case have merited and received the reproaches which the ignorance or ingratitude of merchants and others have so unjustly heaped upon him, for his judicious and anxious attentions to their interests? It is admitted by all, that the embargo laws have saved this enormous amount of property, and this number of seamen, which, without them, would have forcibly gone into the hands of our enemies, to pamper their arrogance, stimulate their injustice, and increase their means of annoyance.

I should suppose Mr. President, this saying worth some notice. But, sir, we are told that instead of protecting our seamen it has driven them out of the country, and into foreign service. I believe, sir, that this fact is greatly exagerated. But sir, suppose for a moment that it is so, the government has done all, in this respect, it was bound to do. It placed these seamen in the bosoms of their friends and families, in a state of [illegible] and if they have since thought proper to abandon these blessings, and emigrate from their country, it was an act of choice, not of necessity. But what would have been the unhappy destiny of these brave tars, if they had been permitted to have been carried into captivity, and sent adrift on unfriendly and unhospitable shores? Why, sir, in that case they would have had no choice; necessity would have driven them into a hard and ignominious service, to fight the battles of the authors of their dreadful calamities against a nation with which their country was at peace. And is the bold and generous American tar to be told that he is to disrespect the administration for its anxious and effectual attentions to his interests? For relieving him from a dreadful captivity? Even under the hardships he does suffer, and which I sincerely regret, every generous feeling of his noble heart would repel the base attempt with indignation. But, sir, the American seamen have not deserted their country; foreign seamen may and probably have gone into foreign service; and, for one, I am glad of it, I hope they will never return; and I am willing to pass a law in favor of the true hearted American seamen, that these foreign seamen never should return. I would even prohibit them from being employed in merchant vessels. The American seamen have found employment in the country; and whenever the proper season shall arrive for employing them on their element, you will find them, like true birds of passage, hovering in crowds upon your shores.

Whilst considering this part of the subject, I cannot help expressing my regret, that at the time of passing our embargo laws a proportion of our seamen was not taken into the public service; because, in my judgment the nation required their services, and it would have been some alleviation to their hardships, which the measure peculiarly imposed upon them as a class of citizens, by affecting their immediate occupation; and the other classes, as well as the public treasury, were able to contribute to their alleviation; and I am willing to do the same thing at this time. Indeed, its omission is the only regret I have felt at the measures of the last Congress. I like the character—I like the open frankness and the generous feelings of the honest American tar; and, whenever in my power, I am ready to give him my protection and support. One of the most important and agreeable effects of the embargo laws, is giving these honest fellows a safe assylum. But sir, these are not the only good effects of the embargo. It has *preserved our peace—it has saved our honor—it has saved our national independence.* Are these savings not worth notice? Are these blessings not worth preserving? The gentleman from Delaware, (Mr. White) has, indeed, told us, that under the embargo laws the United States are *bleeding at every pore.* This, surely, sir, is one of the most extravagant effects that could have been ascribed to these laws by the frantic dreams of the most infatuated passions. Blood-letting is the last effect that I ever expected to hear ascribed to this measure. I thought it was of the opposite character; but it serves to show that nothing is too extravagant for the misguided zeal of the gentlemen in the opposition. I have cast my eyes about in vain to discover those copious streams of blood; but I neither see nor hear any thing of them, from any other quarter. So far from the United States bleeding *at every pore*, under the embargo, it has saved them from bleeding *at any pore*—and one of the highest compliments to the measure is, that it has saved us from the very calamity which the gentleman attributed to it; but which, thanks to our better stars and wiser counsels, does not exist.

The gentleman from Connecticut, [Mr. Hillhouse] not content with describing the general horrors of the embargo laws, has addressed himself in plaintive tones, to several particular classes of citizens and has kindly informed each of his particular hardships and sufferings. The gentleman asks what has become of the merchant? What has become of the farmer? I know something of the situation of the farmer; and as to the merchant, I had felt serious apprehensions for his situation, until they were materially relieved by the information given by the gentleman. The gentleman tells us the great capitalists do not suffer; they are in favor of the embargo; but the young dashing, enterprizing merchant, without a capital, is destroyed. This statement is highly honorable to the embargo laws, and proves a great deal. The capitalist, who has property, finds its security under the embargo; he is therefore in favor of the measure; but the merchant, who has nothing, is deprived of an opportuniiy of making something out of that nothing. But his rights are not affected by the embargo; he is left in the enjoyment of the nothing he possessed, and has no reason to complain that the embargo does not give him something without laboring for it. I regret, however, that these merchants, without capital, have lost the chance of making their fortunes by the embargo; but even the most of these, the gentleman tells us, would probably have become bankrupt, by their wild speculations, even if the embargo were not in being; and of course, their situation cannot be much worsted by it.

But, Mr. President, I am willing to admit, that there are many worthy merchants of small capital, who do suffer by the suspension of their employments; and I am very sorry for them: but this suffering is incidental to every coerced state of things, and it is attributable, not properly to the embargo, but to the causes that rendered its adoption indispensable.

The gentlemen, however, tells us, with the most sympathetic feelings, that the ships of the great capitalists are rotting at our wharves, and yet these capitalists are in favor of the embargo. Why, Sir, this is a very plain case, when stript of its exaggerations. The ships are precisely twelve months older than they were twelve months ago; and the owners would rather have them there, with this difference of age and proportionate decay, than to see them torn away by lawless plunderers, and wholly lost forever. But, sir, what would have become of many of these capitalists, if it had not been for the embargo? Their property would have been plundered, and they become bankrupts.

Is it any wonder then, sir, that these men should be in favor of the embargo? Review then, this statement made by the gentleman respecting the merchants, and what is the actual result? Why this, sir—that, altho' they do suffer by the necessary interruption of their particular occupation, (a suffering I deplore as much as any gentleman in the U. States) yet the real owners of the property do not complain; and almost the only grumblers are those who have nothing to grumble about.

But, says the gentleman, what has become of the farmer? The gentleman knows, that I am a farmer and that I have long borne the appellation with sincere pleasure; I may therefore be presumed to know something of the situation of the farmer; and not only in my own name, but in the name of the whole happy, useful and honorable fraternity of American farmers, I will tell the gentleman what that situation is at this moment. The American farmer is now enjoying the fruits of his honest industry, in peace and security, blessed at the same time with every political, social and domestic enjoyment, perfectly exempt from all vexations, and I had almost said taxations, and with pleasure beholds a surplus of fourteen millions of dollars in the public treasury, after paying every debt, which could be demanded, of the honor of the government. All these blessings too, are sweetened by the noble consciousness that they are enjoyed by him as a freeman, and by a constant recollection and perfect confidence, that he is protected in this enjoyment, by a government, which will never basely surrender his rights, nor the national sovereignty, to any foreign aggressor upon earth. Blessed with all these uninterrupted enjoyments, I agree perfectly in sentiment with the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Mitchill) that with a heart overflowing with the most grateful affections, he should render thanks to the author of all good, that in the bountiful dispensations of his providence, he has been pleased to pour so many blessings into the lap of the American farmer!! Grumbling and repining when thus favored, would in my judgment, be impiety to Heaven, and ingratitude to his own government.

[*Speech to be continued.*]

HOUSE OF REPESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, *November 30.*

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

DEBATE

On the report in part of the committee to whom was referred so much of the president's message as relates to foreign relations.

[CONTINUED.]

(Mr. Johnson's speech continued.)

I turn with indignation from this to a new species of injury, involving the events connected with and preceding the President's proclamation interdicting the armed vessels of Great Britain from our waters. I allude to the conduct of the officers of the British navy, and the evident connivance of the British government. I will only mention three prominent cases.

1st. The Cambrian & other British cruizers, commanded by Captain Bradley, who entered the port of New-York, and in defiance of the government arrested a merchant vessel, and impressed into the ships of war a number of seamen and passengers, refused to surrender them upon demand, and resisted the officers, served with regular process of law, for the purpose of arresting the offenders.

2. The case of the Leander, Capt. Whitby, with other British armed vessels, hovering about New-York, vexing the trade of that port, arresting a coasting vessel of the United States, by firing a cannon, which entered the vessel, and killed John Peirce. The murder of Pierce, a fact so notorious, could not be proved in a sham trial in England, though the most unexceptionable characters are sent as witnesses from the U. States; and not even an explanation is made to satisfy this country for the murder of a citizen. Call upon the citizens of N. York, who saw the body of their slaughtered countryman—ask the mourning relatives of the murdered Peirce, whether he was slain or not. But from this tragic scene we must turn to one of a deeper hue.

The attack upon the Chesapeake. This vessel had just left the shores of Virginia, leaving the British ship of war, the Leopard, enjoying the hospitalities of our laws. The Chesapeake was bound to the Mediterranean in defence of our rights. 170 American tars were on board, who had undertaken this honorable enterprize. Unsuspicious of any harm, whilst their rough cheeks were bedewed with tears in parting from their friends and country, their powder-horns empty, rods mislaid, wads too large, guns not primed—all was confusion. In this unhappy moment the messenger of death comes. The unfortunate Barron refuses to permit his men to be mustered by any but an American officer. His government had given the command. This is the provocation. The vessel is attacked, and without resistance eight are wounded, three killed, and four taken and carried into British service, one of whom has been hung as a malefactor in Nova Scotia. It has been said, that the Goddess of Liberty was born of the ocean. At this solemn crisis, when the blood of these American seamen mingled with the waves, then this sea-nymph arose indignant from the angry billows, and like a redeeming spirit, kindled in every bosom indignation and resentment. A nation of patriots have expressed their resentment, and the sound has reached the utmost bounds of the habitable world. Let a reasoning world judge whether the President's proclamation was too strong for this state of things, and whether it should be rescinded without atonement.

Do the wrongs of this nation end with this outrage? No. Clouds thicken upon us—our wrongs are still encreased during the sensibility of this nation; and without atonement for the attack upon the Chesapeake, on the 16th October, 1807, a proclamation issues from the British cabinet respecting seafaring persons, enlarging the principles of former encroachments upon the practice of impressment. This proclamation makes it the indispensable duty of her naval officers to enter the unarmed merchant vessels of the U. S. and impress as many of the crew as a petty and interested naval officer may without trial point out as British subjects. The pretension is not confined to the search after deserters, but extended to masters, carpenters and naturalized citizens of the U. S. Thus extending their municipal laws to our merchant vessels and this country and denying us the right of making laws upon the subject of naturalization. The partners of British and Scotch merchants can cover their property and their merchandize from other nations under the neutral flag of the U. S. to Leghorn, Amsterdam, Hamburg, &c. But the patriotic Irishman or Englishman who has sought this protecting asylum of liberty, are not secured by the flag from the ruthless fangs of a British press-gang. And at this very moment our native citizens and adopted brethren, to a considerable number, are doomed to the most intolerable thraldom in the British navy by this degrading practice. There the freedom of our citizens depends upon the mercy of naval officers of Great Britain, and upon this subject every proposition for arrangement is trampled down by these unjust pretensions. Information was just received of the execution of the Berlin decree; when the papers from every quarter announced the existence of the British orders in council, making a sweeping dash at our rightful commerce. Something must be done. The events which have been retraced, all pressed upon us. The treatment of our minister and his unavailing exertions—the result of the negotiation which gave birth to the rejected treaty—the memorials of the merchants—the outrageous conduct of the British naval officers upon our seaboard—the connivance at their conduct by the British government—the proclamation of Oct. 16th, 1807—the execution of the Berlin decree, and the orders in council. These considerations required the arm of government; and at this inauspicious period when the clouds which had so long threatened and darkened our political horizon, gathered to a thick & horrible tempest, which now seemed to burst upon our devoted nation, the embargo snatched our property from the storm, and deprived the thunderbolt of its real calamities. The effects of this measure at home and abroad, notwithstanding its inconveniences, will best attest the wisdom of the measure, which will be encreased in its efficacy by a total non-importation law. As a measure of coercion upon other nations, I not only have the strongest hopes, but a rational confidence in it, founded upon the most conclusive evidence. The misrepresentations in this country, the violations of the embargo, and the hope of changing the parties in the U. S. or of producing a separation of the states ——these miscalculations have destroyed wholly the efficacy of this measure, and been a main cause why G. Britain has not relaxed in her injustice towards America. And if we can rigidly enforce this system my confidence is undiminished, my faith strong, that the U. S. will have reasonable terms offered to them. Yet the violators of your laws have been the great cause why the present state of things has been protracted. They are as infamous as the cow-boys in the revolution, who embodied themselves to feed our enemies with the only cow of a weeping widow, or a poor soldier who was fighting for his country. The commerce of the U. S. with the W. Indies, the continent of Europe and G. Britain will present to this committee the evidence upon which this faith is bottomed. The U. S. have furnished the W. Indies with the essentials of existence, and also have afforded a market for the colonial produce of these islands. In fact they cannot live without provisions from the U. S. in the present state of the world. These islands have been reduced to wretchedness and want already, notwithstanding the violations of the embargo, and flour we learn has been as high as 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60 dollars per bbl. The vast importance of these possessions alone to the mother country might have been sufficient to have produced a settlement of our differences, if other considerations had not prevented. Attend to the trade with England and the continent previous to the orders in council. The annual exports of British manufactures to the U. S. amount to 12 million pounds sterling. In exchan[ge] tured articles, G. Bri[tain] mount of four millio[ns] bacco, cotton, wheat life. The eight mill[ions] must be paid in mo[ney] this money. the Am[eri]can to the continent of E[urope] U. S. to the amount which is sold, and th[e] the merchants in Lo[ndon] of our merchants. stroyed by the ord[ers] the embargo; for t[he] saved our vessels fr[om] chandize from cond[emn] men from impressme[nt]. Admit for one mo[ment] was raised to-morro[w] were permitted to ca[rry] keeping out of view t[he] ting to British and F[rench] would be the result? rected their course t[o] those of the British d[o] ial alliance and friendsh[ip] property must only fl[ow] materials for British p[ort] to direct their course ish dominions they w[ould] ure by the French p[ort] that our vessels woul[d] eers, what price wo[uld] for their produce in when the British dom[inions] ume 15 millions of c[oin] mounted altogether, o 108 millions. In t[he] merchants would see t[he] ing in the British war of carriage upon it, w[ould] relieving it from that s[tate] n council and not stroyed the commerce ommerce of the Uni[ted] mportance to Great manufacturing intere[st] aboring poor, are dee[ply] pension. We shall market for her manu[fac]her the raw material portant to her.

BY THE L[ATEST]

BOSTON

In the violent blow hip Mary, Greenlan[d] 1 days from Martini[co] Daniel Hewes) went Beach, about ten o'cl[ock] aptain and crew clun[g] bout 2, next mornin[g] he beach in an almost hip and cargo totally heons of rum. a few The mate John Gov[ernor] ours before she we[nt] om the top. The su[n] y, Mr. John Jackson esterday, and gave u[s] on, adds, that he lef[t] brigs Milo and H[ope] ondon in 30 days: a[lso] gton, for Baltimore, he Americans in that hip Brunette, Endic[ott] ays; brig ——, King Minerva, Marshall, c[lear] hip Caledonia, and r New York, in a fe[w] everal vessels were ackson is of opinion t[hat] fter sailing, as the Br[itish] n that station are ve[ry] ceived orders not t[o] il with cargoes, but judication. Marke[t] d produce falling; Capt. Follansbee co[mes] lgol from Philadelp[hia] rived in town on om the Vineyard, w[ith] uesday—He reports om Havanna, name u[nk] om Baltimore for Sa[lem] r, for Boston, just hers, supposed to b[e] ep brig beating in, t[he] Newburyport, fro[m]

LOTTERY
☞ TICKETS
Marine Society
drawing, for s[ale]
of the *Alexandr[ia]*
Price *Five Doll[ars]*
ents. A regu[lar]
drawing will be
rmation given
ho purchase ti[ckets]
August 9.

sterling. In exchange for these manufactured articles, G. Britain receives to the amount of four million pounds sterling in tobacco, cotton, wheat and the substantials of life. The eight million which remain due, must be paid in money or bills. To raise this money, the American merchants carry to the continent of Europe produce of the U. S. to the amount of this eight million, which is sold, and the amount remitted to the merchants in London, to pay the debts of our merchants. This trade is now destroyed by the orders in council, and not the embargo; for this very measure has saved our vessels from capture, our merchandize from condemnation and our seamen from impressment.

Admit for one moment that our embargo was raised to-morrow, and the merchants were permitted to carry on their commerce, keeping out of view the disgrace of submitting to British and French edicts, and what would be the result? If the merchants directed their course to any other port than those of the British dominions and countries in alliance and friendship with her, and your property must only float upon the ocean as materials for British plunder. If they were to direct their course to the ports of the British dominions they would be subject to capture by the French privateers. But admit that our vessels would escape these privateers, what price would our merchants get for their produce in British ware-houses, when the British dominions would not consume 15 millions of our exports which have amounted altogether, foreign and domestic, to 108 millions. In this state of things our merchants would see their merchandize rotting in the British ware-house with expences of carriage upon it, without a possibility of relieving it from that situation. The orders in council and not the embargo have destroyed the commerce of the world. The commerce of the United States is of infinite importance to Great Britain. The whole manufacturing interest, the mechanic, the laboring poor, are deeply injured by its suspension. We shall no longer furnish a market for her manufacturers, nor furnish her the raw material and other exports important to her.

BY THE LAST MAIL.

BOSTON, *Dec.* 16.

In the violent blow of Tuesday night last ship Mary, Greenland, of and for this port, 21 days from Martinico, (belonging to Mr. Daniel Hewes) went ashore on Scituate-Beach, about ten o'clock, P. M. and the captain and crew clung to the wreck until about 2, next morning when they gained the beach in an almost perished condition; ship and cargo totally lost, except 6 puncheons of rum, a few bags of coffee, &c — The mate John Gowan, was lost a few hours before she went ashore, by falling from the top. The supercargo of the May, Mr. John Jackson, who arrived in town yesterday, and gave us the above information, adds, that he left at Port Royal, Nov. 5, brigs Milo and Eliza, both for New London in 30 days: and ship Ruth, Ockington, for Baltimore, in 5 days, being all the Americans in that port. At St. Pierres, ship Brunette, Endicott, for Salem, in 5 days; brig ——, King, for do. in 2; ship Minerva, Marshall, of Boston, uncertain; ship Caledonia, and brig ——, Mitchell, for New York, in a few days, and others. Several vessels were loading; and Mr. Jackson is of opinion they will be captured after sailing, as the British blockading force on that station are very vigilant, and have received orders not to permit neutrals to sail with cargoes, but to send them in for adjudication. Markets high for provisions, and produce falling; flour 42.

Capt. Follansbee commander of the ship Algol from Philadelphia for Newburyport, arrived in town on Wednesday evening, from the Vineyard, which place he left on Tuesday—He reports that he left a brig from Havanna, name unknown; two schrs. from Baltimore for Salem; schr. ——, Baxter, for Boston, just arrived, and several others, supposed to be coasters—He saw a deep brig beating in, thought to be the Juno, of Newburyport, from Turks Island.

LOTTERY OFFICE.

☞ TICKETS in the *Charitable Marine Society Lottery*, now drawing, for sale at the office of the *Alexandria Daily Gazette*, price *Five Dolls. & Seventy five cents.* A regular list of the drawing will be received and information given gratis to those who purchase tickets.

August 9.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24.

MARRIED on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. *Muir*, Capt. CHARLES STONE, of Georgetown, to Miss HANNAH MARLL, of this town.

Accounts from Washington state, that about 4,000 troops are to be collected at N. Orleans, under the command of general Wilkinson. The object of this movement is variously stated. It is said that agents are employed here and elsewhere to hire transports for the conveyance of the troops. For the present we relinquish the subject, which would admit of much speculation; with this single wish, that the trackless country of Louisiana may add nothing more than the double of its original cost, to the national debt.

[*North Amer.*]

We cannot take pleasure in viewing the disappointment, which has attended the embargo experiment. Though it proves the fatal rashness of those who commanded and imposed it, it has clearly elucidated the impotence of any attempt to coerce others through their dependence upon our supplies. The extent of this dependence is even diminished from what it was formerly, by the necessity under which it has placed others, of exploring new markets and seeking for substitutes. We have lost what we shall never regain, and we have not gained, and are not likely to gain any thing, by the sacrifice. In this prejudicial result of an hasty measure, we are all common sufferers —and therefore the language of complaint cannot be attributed to capriciousness.

A great mistake is frequently made in calculating, that the high price of wheat and flour in G. Britain, is a proof of the approaching success of the embargo, considered as a coercive measure. The contrary would be the true deduction. The appreciation of articles of food, enriches the landholder, and interests him in keeping up the state of things upon which the continuance of our embargo depends, if, as is very probable, the embargo has this effect in enhancing prices. We may therefore expect the country gentlemen, in the British Parliament, to be not only tenacious, about the controversies depending between us, but disposed to throw obstacles in the way of an accommodation so far as their influence extends indirectly.

In another point of view, the dearness of provisions, occasioned by confining Great Britain to her own resources, whilst it does not amount to famine, operates only to take money out of the pocket of one British subject, and to put it into that of another.—— This therefore does not detract from the national wealth.

(*Ibid.*

Senate of the United States.

DECEMBER 21.

The act to enforce and make more effectual an act, entitled an act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the U. S. and the several acts supplementary thereto, was read the third time. Messrs. *Giles and Pope* supported, and Messrs. *Hillhouse* and *Pickering*, opposed its passage. The debate was continued till about 8 in the evening, when the question was taken by yeas and nays as follow:

YEAS—Mess. Anderson, Condit, Crawford, Franklin, Gaillard, Giles, Gregg, Kitchell, Milledge, Mitchill, More, Pope, Robinson, Smith, N. Y. Smith, Md. Smith, T. Sumter, Thruston, Tiffin and Turner—20.

NAYS—Mess. Gillman, Goodrich, Hillhouse, Lloyd, Matthewson, Pickering, White—7.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.

THURSDAY, *December* 22.

The bill from the Senate for enforcing the embargo, was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole on Saturday next.

Mr. *Newton* reported "a bill to deprive in certain cases vessels of their American character, and to prevent under certain disabilities any citizen of the U. S. from taking a licence from any foreign power to navigate the ocean, or trade with any other foreign and independent power."—Twice read and referred.

The bill authorising the president of the U. S. to employ an additional number of seamen and marines (2000) went through a committee of the whole.

From the Freeman's Journal.

REMOVAL OF THE EMBARGO.

Our information upon this subject appears to be doubted by our friends at New York. They cannot but know that we have better means of ascertaining facts upon this subject than themselves, and we know that they do not suspect us of the intention or the wish to deceive them—The statement of a single fact will convince them that we *may be* right. *The new supplementary embargo laws are designed as fortifications to the contemplated non-intercourse with England.* On that point assurance will be made doubly sure. Those laws will be general in their operation, upon the face of them, but every one knows how easy a thing it has become to grant dispensing powers as well as despotic powers of every other species, to the president of the United States. Surely the policy which we ascribe to the administration is not more strange than was that of laying the embargo for the ostensible purpose of saving our ships and seamen, when the real object was, as every one now knows, to coerce Great Britain to make a commercial treaty with us on our own terms. The truth is that the representatives of the people do not like to return to their constituents without having it in their power to announce to them some little amelioration in their condition; and it is thought that the new president will stand in need of the popularity that will result from a partial repeal of the embargo. We may be wrong, but we still believe we are right. Mr. Bacon, in his speech the other day, said that we must fight our way upon the ocean, if we can get there no other way. The system of the administration is—*Non-intercourse with G. Britain, a little trade with the rest of the world, and the trade subjected to a commercial dictatorship.*

The public will certainly do us the justice to allow that all our predictions hitherto have been verified by events. Indeed we have a clue to the secrets of the cabinet, which the cabinet itself *knows not of*, any more than the public at large. It cannot but know, however, that we have such a clue, and we have no apprehension that the administration will change its course to prove us false prophets.

☞ The Public are hereby respectfully informed, that Mr. *Morris* is to preach in the Old Methodist Meeting House, next Sunday forenoon, at 11 o'clock, and the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

December 21.

Public Sale.

ON TUESDAY NEXT,

WILL BE SOLD AT THE VENDUE-STORE,

A fashionable Gig with Harness,

—AND—

A Horse about four years old.

They will be sold separate or together, as may suit the purchasers.

P. G. Marsteller.

December 24 d

Dissolution of Partnership.

By mutual consent the partnership of *Sheehy* and *Murphy*, is this day dissolved. All those indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and make immediate payment; and those who have accounts against them are hereby warned to exhibit them for settlement.

James Sheehy.
James Murphy.

December 20—24. 3t

FOR SALE,

NEGRO HARRY;

Tall, and young, about 22 years old—He is sold for being impertinent—He can take care of horses, drive a dray, plow or wait.

B. DULANY.

Dec. 24. dtf

Thirty Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Wednesday last, a bright Mulatto slave who called himself GEORGE DYER; he is about twenty eight years of age, five feet 10 inches high, well made; he had on when he went away a suit of country cloth, very much worn, but he may probably change his clothes. He was brought up on a farm but pretends to several other trades, shoe-making and the carpenter's trades. Plays on the violin. Masters of vessels and all others, are cautioned against imploying and harboring said fellow at their peril. Whoever takes up said fellow and secures him in any jail so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all charges paid, if brought home.

John Rowe.

Pomonky, Charles County, Md. Dec. 24. 1aw3t*

The Washington Bridge Company.

NOTICE *is hereby given*—That an annual meeting of the Stockholders, will be held on the first Monday in January next, agreeably to the "Act authorising the erection of a BRIDGE over the river Potomac, within the district of Columbia," at *Long's* tavern, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the President and Directors,

Samuel Elliot, jun. Ck.

December 23—24 d7t

Negroes for Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust, from JAMES D MOORE, for certain purposes therein set forth, the subscriber will sell for ready money, at his ferry opposite Alexandria, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, if fair; if not, the next fair day—SEVEN VERY VALUABLE NEGROES, viz. One man, about 26 years of age, two lads, two boys, and two girls.

William Marbury.

Blue Plains, Dec. 20—24. dts

NOTICE.

THE Members of the Presbyterian Church are respectfully requested to attend their annual meeting, at the Church on Monday Morning, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock, to choose a Committee and transact other business of importance. Persons wanting pews in said Church will please apply on that day.

December 23.

Masonic Charity Sermon.

AT the request of the Brethren of Alexandria Washington Lodge, No. 22, a CHARITY SERMON will be delivered by the Reverend Brother MUIR, at the Presbyterian Church, on Sunday next, in anticipation of the Anniversary of *St John the Evangelist.*

The Brethren will assemble at their Lodge Room, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, and move in procession to church.

Brethren in town not members, are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the W. M.

John Young. *Sec'y.*

December 22

☞ There will be no service at the Episcopal Church in the forenoon of that day.

The Constables give Notice,

That they have been charged by the MAYOR to be diligent in detecting and bringing to punishment all such as shall violate the law prohibiting the discharge of fire-arms in the town—This notice is deemed necessary from the near approach of *Christmas*, a time at which the law on this subject has been too frequently disregarded.

December 22.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED

And for sale at R. GRAY's Book-store, and MARCH's, Georgetown,

PRICE 37½ Cents,

AN

ADDRESS

TO THE

PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES;

On the importance of encouraging AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES:

TENDING TO SHEW

That by a due encouragement of these essential interests, the nation will be rendered more respectable abroad and more prosperous at home.

TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF

The Improvements in Sheep at Arlington

The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the plans proposed for extending his valuable race of animals, for the benefit of the country at large.

BY

GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, Esq.

Of Arlington House, District of Columbia.

☞ Booksellers supplied on the usual terms.

Horse Shoeing Warranted.

THOMAS WHITE, JUN.

Blacksmith and Farrier,

ACQUAINTS his customers and the public in general, that he has opened a shop at the lower end of Union street, adjoining Mr. John Hunter's ship yard, for the purpose of shoeing horses, in which line his abilities needs no comment—and begs leave to solicit a share of the patronage of a generous public, and to assure them that any work in the line of his profession, shall not be surpassed by any on the continent.

Blacksmith work of all kinds and description executed in a neat and workmanlike manner.

N. B Those who favor him with their custom will have the advantage of receiving his advice and attention in farriery gratis.

☞ A couple of smart Lads, from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken as apprentices and treated with kindness, and strict attention paid to their morals.

September 5. d1m2aw3m

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

Washington Woollen Manufactory.

To the inhabitants of the Dictrict of Columbia and the country circumjacent.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

HAVING before had the honor of addressing you on the important and National subject of Domestic Manufactures, I make no apology for calling your attention at the present moment, to a concern of such patriotic, as well as individual interest.

The formation of companies for the purpose of forwarding this truly beneficial system, has taken place in many parts of the Union, since last Spring—with much success to the North and with very partial prospect of encouragement southwardly. With the exception of Charleston, (s. c.) most of the other companies have been but moderately patronised & seem unlikely to succeed. Whether these Companies have been founded on too extensive a scale, or whether the dispositions of the inhabitants in those parts of our country, are unfriendly to these establishments, is not for me to determine—very certain it is that the laudable and patriotic views of the promoters of these institutions, are at present much paralysed, by the apathy of their fellow-citizens, and the enthusiasm in favor of domestic economy, seems subsiding to its former level.

With a view to restore this generous and worthy cause, I have sought for, and obtained, the most authentic information, from a gentleman resident in Pennsylvania, of the expence attending the erection of works, for the purpose of Woollen Manufactories, which information I beg leave to present to the public.

" The price of making and putting up to
" machines, one carding and one breaker
" and finisher, will be $750 which will turn
" out 15 lbs. of wool per hour. The Spinning
" machines with 40 spindles, will cost $150
" to spin 25lbs. per day—Freight to be paid
" to Arlington. An experienced hand for six
" months to attend the works, at $18 per
" month, and two boys will be all the hands
" necessary for commencing the manufacto-
" ry."

Believing that a system of this kind will answer a better purpose, in most parts of the Southern country than more extensive establishments—I beg leave to offer the following proposals to the public, viz.

To establish a Company Stock of 150 shares, at $20 each, $10 to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance in two installments. The works to be established at the Washington Mills in the Forest of Washington, where the following inducements will be offered, and the following advantages given to the establisment.

To take the water from the forebay of the mills which affords a fall of 30 feet. The stone necessary for the houses may be quarried from a quarry within 150 yards of the scite, which quarry is equal to any in the U. States. The timber for the machinery to be furnished from the Forest gratis, and the property necessary for the scite to be deeded to the commissioners who may be appointed to receive the same, to be held by them until the works shall have redeemed the principal Stock, with an interest of six per cent. and then to become the exclusive property of the commissioners of the Arlington Institution, to be by them appropriated to the promotion of the Woollen Manufacture, and the erection of a seminary for the education of the children who may be engaged in the works, and such others as may be proper candidates for instruction.

The situation hereby offered cannot be exceeded in point of value or convenience. The Mills are between four and five miles from Alexandria, 3 and 4 from Georgetown and the City, and the great road leading from the Potomac Bridge to the Little River Turnpike, will pass immediately by the scite.

The expences calculated by the subscription may perhaps exceed the necessities of the plan, if so, the latter installments will be but partially required.

That the works if erected, will meet with due encouragement, I fully believe, since there are no establishments of the sort in the Southern Country where they are more particularly wanted.

Materials for building, workmanship and even labour would be taken in payment of shares to admit all classes of citizens as partakers in the establishment. Weavers and every class of mechanics who would serve as appendages to the works, will meet with situations at the Mills free of charge to the amoun of an acre each.

The money which shall be paid on the shares can be placed in any of the Banks in the District to credit of any three gentlemen the compeny may please to appoint as Directors.

When we reflect that every other company formed within this district for public purposes has met with success, and large monied capitals have been vested in stock of every description throughout the union, may we not hope that this humble and patriotic experiment will meet with due patronage and support.—Should this institution be found to answer be-beneficial purposes others willarise in support of the same cause, and establishments on a larger scale succeed the first adventurers.

The subscriber trusts that the public will duly appreciate his motives in the promoting this very useful establishment, and acquit him of all selfish or interested views. His labors have always been guided by a far different impuls.—"*Pro patria semper*" will ever be the motto of the Arlington Institution, and Public Utility its end.

George W. P. Custis.

☞ Subscription papers will be placed in the Coffee-houses of Alexandria, Geo. Town, the City and elsewhere. A list of the subscribers will be published and a meeting called for organizing the company.

FOR SALE,

A very valuable TRACT of LAND, containing 1115 acres, lying near Haymarket, in the county of Prince William. This land is now in the occupation of Mr. *James Green*, who will shew the premises to any person disposed to purchase. The subscriber having much need of money will give a great bargain on this land.

Wm. A. G. Dade.

Dumfries, Nov. 15—18 28t*

TO LET,

The HOUSE on Prince-street, lately occupied by *John Watts*, deceased.

FOR SALE,

1 Share Pennsylvania Copper Mine Stock.

R. I. Taylor *Ex'or*

September 24. co

FOR SALE,

A Tract of LAND, containing 272 acres situate in the county of Lancaster, (Virginia) on the main road leading from Richmond to Lancaster court house. five miles from the latter and four miles from Deep Creek, on the Rappahannock. The improvements are, a good dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, corn house, a large barn and store house, all new, and a handsome apple orchard of about 300 trees. Upwards of 200 acres of the above land is well timbered with oak, chesnut and hickory. The terms will be made known by applying to Mr. *P. Triplett*, of Alexandria, or to the subscriber adjoining this place.

Edmund Denney.

Centreville, Oct. 14—(17) law

FOR SALE,

40 Shares of Potomac Bridge Stock.
10 do. Alexandria and Washington Road ditto.
3 do. Little River Turnpike Road do.
24 do Marine Insurance do.
Belonging to the estate of *John Watts*.

R. I. Taylor, *Ex'r.*

October 4. eotf

ORPHANS' COURT,

Alexandria County, Nov. Term, 1808.

ORDERED,

THAT the executors of *James Russel*, deceased, insert the following advertisement in the Alexandria Gazette, three times a week for eight weeks.

ALEX. MOORE. *Register.*

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Alexandria C'ty. in the district of Columbia, letters testamentary on the estate of *James Russel*, late of the County aforesaid, Merchant, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 4th day of May next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment

Given under our hands this 4th day of November 1808.

James H. Hooe.
Trueman Brafhears.
Executors of James Russel.

November 4 co3

NOTICE.

THE subscriber cautions all those whom it may concern, from purchasing SAND—MARSH-MUD, or STONE, from JOSIAH BROWNING, now in possession of Jones's-Point; since he has no other title to the property than that which he derives from possession obtained by knavery and retained by *perjury*.

John R. Cooke.

December 19. oaw6w

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria,

THAT an election will be held at the court house in this town, on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of chusing nine Directors for the ensuing year agreable to charter.

By order of the President and Directors.

Gurdin Chapin, *Cashier.*

December 19.

Mr. Green, Printer, Fedricksburg, Mr. Heiskell, Printer, Winchester; and Mr. Davis, Printer, Richmond, are requested to insert the above advertisement until the election.

PROPOSALS

ON PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A NEW WORK,

ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE

FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT

OR A

NEW AND COMPLETE

DICTIONARY

OF

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

IN TWO PARTS:

1. *French & English*—2. *English & French*

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France nd England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

BY N. G. DUFIEF,

Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

INSURANCE-OFFICE, 19th Dec. 1803.

THE Stockholders in this institution are hereby notified, that an election of fifteen directors, will be held at the court house in Alexandria on Saturday the fourteenth day January next, ensuing.

By order,

J. B. Nickolls, *Sec'ry.*

2awt15thJan.

☞ Mr. Green of Fredericksburg and Mr Davis of Richmond, will insert the above advertisement in their respective papers, once a week till the 14th January.

☞ TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place where on he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek, } lawtf
December 9.—[15.] }

N B. If I dont rent the fine stand I will give good wages to a young man with a family.

2000 SPANISH HIDES,

Muscovado Sugar in hhds. and bbls,
Clayed do. in boxes,
Coffee in bbls. and bags,
Old London Particular and Market Madeira Wine, in pipes and half pipes.
Catalonia do in qr. casks,
Castile Soap in boxes.
A few tons of Logwood.

FOR SALE BY

Nath. Wattles, & Co.

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

Trinity Church Lottery.

This Lottery is authorised by the Legislature of Maryland, and bonds have been given to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore for the faithful performance of the Managers. The following is the Scheme:—

SCHEME.

			Dollars,
1	Prize of		500
1	do.		300
2	do.	2000	400
2	do.	1500	300
3	do.	1000	300
6	do.	500	300
20	do.	200	400
35	do.	100	350
70	do.	50	350
175	do.	20	350
500	do.	10	5000
5250	do.	6	31500
6065	Prizes.		72000
11935	Blanks.		
	Sum raised,		150000
	Expences including commission to the Corporation		30000

OF THE ABOVE PRIZES,

1 of 200 dols. to the first drawn Blank.
1 of 200 do. to 1st drawn blank after 200
1 of 200 do. do. 400
1 of 200 do do. do. 600
1 of 200 do. do. 800
1 of 1000 do. do. 1000
1 of 500 do. do. 1500
1 of 500 do. do. 1400
1 of 1500 do. do. 1600
1 of 2000 last drawn blank.

From the above scheme it will appear that there are not two blanks to a prize, and that the prizes are to be paid without discount.

☞ TICKETS for sale at R. GRAY'S *Book-store*, King-street—Present price of tickets SIX DOLLARS, will advance as the drawing progresses, which will be at the rate of 2000 tickets a week, and will positively be completed in nine weeks from this date. A correct list of the drawing will be received daily. Prizes in the Charitable Marine Lottery taken in exchange for tickets in this.

November 2.

N. B. The Charitable Marine Lottery has unavoidably been postponed, by reason that the clerks have been employed in preparing the numbers, checks, &c. for the Trinity Church Lottery, but the drawing will be resumed in a short time and no doubt needed entertained of its final completion.

joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, *ALEXANDRIA:*

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } *Muscovado Sugars.*
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas in quarter chests, boxes and canuisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Peach Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch, Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Rosin, Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandy white, Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leipers, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &c. &c.

October 18. d

Mutual Assurance Society.

THE General Annual Meeting of the Mutual Assurance Society, against fire on buildings of the state of Virginia, will be held at the Capitol, in the city of Richmond, on Monday, the first day of January next.

Samuel Greenhow,
Principal Agent.

Richmond General Office of Assurance,
December 1, 1808—16. lawt2aJ

☞ All the Printers in Virginia, and in the town of Alexandria, are requested to publish the above once per week, until the second day of January next.

SAMUEL GREENHOW.

VOL IX.]

Sales at

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